





## Miscellaneous.

## SIN IN BELIEVERS.\*

BY REV. D. SHEPHERD, D. D.

The thesis assigned me is sin in believers. Three distinct points, contained in it, demand treatment, viz.: 1. Believers; 2. Sin; 3. The relations of the two.

I. Who is the believer intended in the thesis? In belief there are three marked stages. In the largest sense the Christian believer is one who exercises faith in the Lord Jesus. That faith may be a mere intellectual assent to the truths of the Gospel, or a personal trust and confidence in the merits of the Redeemer, which insure the renovation of the moral nature and the assimilation of the life to the image of God. And this experimental faith may be viewed in its initial or advanced and completed stages. The second of these stages, viz., the initial phase of experimental faith, or the condition of the justified believer, is the one intended in this discussion.

II. What is intended by the term sin? The definitions of sin are various. Webster gives it as "The voluntary departure of a moral agent from the known rule of rectitude or duty prescribed by God; a voluntary transgression of the divine law, or violation of a divine command; a wicked act; iniquity." Jonathan Edwards says: "Divines are generally agreed that sin radically and fundamentally consists in what is negative and privative, having its root in privation or want of holiness" (8: 17). Wesley holds that "Nothing is sin strictly speaking but a voluntary transgression of a known law of God" (7: 56). "The essence of human sinfulness," says Prof. Shedd, "we find in the form of a nature in the man." Julius Miller concludes that "the innermost essence of sin, the ruling and penetrating principle in all its forms, is selfishness." Very similarly, Sam. Hopkins says, that "sin consists in self-love and those affections and exercises which are implied in this and naturally flow from it as their root" (1: 238). Athanasius "regarded sin as something negative, and believed it to consist in the blindness and ignorance of man." Augustine located it in matter, and Lactantius in the body; but the general view of the fathers was that it was opposition to the law and a rebellion against God analogous to that of Adam. The Mystics supposed sin to consist in an attempt, on the part of man, at independence. The Bible defines sin as a "transgression of the law," but complements the definition by adding that "all unrighteousness is sin." Sin is the opposite of holiness. Holiness is conformity to the law and image of God; hence sin, as its opposite, must be non-conformity in spirit and act to the divine will and requirement.

In these definitions, we have two distinct aspects of the subject. Sin is viewed as (1) an act, a determination of the will, a movement of the moral nature in opposition to right, to the law, to God; and (2) a state, a character, a nature lying back of the act and determining the will in the direction of wrong. The older forms of Calvinism, in discussing the nature of sin, took for their point of departure the state, the later forms, the act of sin. In this particular, Arminianism accords with the earlier Calvinism; but differs from it in excluding guilt from the inherited nature.

In its origin, sin was an act, the voluntary departure of a free moral agent from the rule of rectitude prescribed by the Creator. In the case of human sin that act was put forth in the presence of temptation, with an outward, though with no inward, solicitation to sin; but as we trace back the stream of evil, we must reach the spring-head where wrong-doing was self-originated or reduced from the spontaneous movements of free moral agency. The angels, so far as we know, had no tempter. They sinned because peccability is an inalienable attribute of freedom in a creature. Adam sinned for the double reason that he was free and that he was tempted.

But the initial sin of humanity was not an isolated act. It affected both the character of the original actor and the moral status of his posterity, to the latest generation. By an irreversible law of our nature, the first step in evil predisposes to the second. In the first transgression, Adam realized only an outward solicitation; in the second, he felt, in addition, an inward proclivity or tendency in the direction of wrong. The wrong act resulted in a wrong state; the moral movement took on the form of character; the sin became sinfulness, or, to borrow a chemical illustration, the sin was precipitated as moral depravity.

But Adam, in this act, did not stand alone. The act bore a racial significance. It was only one of the multiplied and related movements of the moral universe, having its origin in the first pair, but sending a shock, as from a battery, along the whole course of human history. In an important sense the race is a unit; and by reason of this solidarity the slightest movement agitates the entire sea of humanity, especially when that movement originates in the first man standing, as it were, at the spring-head of earthly life. The race was summarized and comprehended in Adam in such a way that his acts and character affected the whole lump, inasmuch that every descendant of the fallen pair enters upon

his course in life with a certain disadvantage or disability of moral nature. With Adam in innocence temptation was external, while, with his demoralized descendant, the enemy is fortified within. The strong moral purpose of the primal man has been weakened in his offspring by the whole course of evil; the stream of wrong tendency, in the lapse of ages, has accumulated not only by the contributions of the original spring, but also by the numerous affluents received in its progress across the field of history. Adam in innocence was exempt not only from moral depravity, but from suffering, disease and death; while to his posterity this whole train of ills came by the first sin. We begin life with certain disadvantages; we are born, as it were, on the field of battle; we enter upon our course not only with a liability to contest with the powers of evil, but in the very height of the engagement, with the forces of the enemy around us and within us. Sin not only exists; it reigns in the domains of the human soul.

III. This leads me to the third point, viz., the relation of sin to the justified and regenerate believer. Does sin remain after he becomes regenerate, or does the application of renewing grace remove the body of depravity entirely? In a general way, it may be answered that the provisions of redemption are co-extensive with the ravages of human sin. The loss suffered in Adam is amply repaired in the atonement of Jesus Christ. If sin abounded, through the disobedience of the first, grace did much more abound through the obedience of the Second Adam. The Gospel is an adequate provision for the repair of the actual and consequential damages of sin. To all who believe, the completed history of redemption will prove the deletion of the results of transgression.

But it is to be borne in mind that redemption is a history, the unfolding and application of a scheme, extending over the whole life of the individual and of the race. The first act opened in the earthly Paradise with the promise to the woman; the final one will close with the introduction of the innumerable company of her descendants into the heavenly Paradise. With the individual, as with the race, there are several stages in the process of redemption. Some of these are marked and distinguishable from each other: Repentance, or the initial point in the moral movement; the exercise of faith, or the effort of the soul to appropriate the benefit of the Atonement; regeneration, or the renovation of the moral nature; and glorification, or the completion of the work in the believer, are distinguished by certain clear lines of demarcation.

There is another stage, equally real and important, though less distinctly and visibly outlined in consciousness and the Word of God, viz., the state of religious maturity, attainable on this side the grave. There must be the point of highest attainment, but just where it is, and just what it includes, has been subject of larger debate. In nature regeneration and sanctification are identical; they are two arms of the same sea, bearing different names, the one extending further out into the ocean of God's love than the other. The one is the complement and filling out of the other—the perfecting of the graces received in regeneration by the inflow of the Holy Spirit.

We agree that the Gospel saves the believer from sin, but just how far this renovation extends in conversion, and how much remains to be done in a later work of grace on the soul, is the point in debate. All will agree that in regeneration the purpose is changed, the soul is renovated, and all actual, voluntary sin is abandoned. The new birth, that "entire change of our inward nature from the image of the devil to the image of God," is thus, to say the least, the commencement of entire sanctification. The engine is started in the right direction; the question remaining is whether its fires are aglow, whether it be clear of soot and ashes, and whether or not the whole train be switched upon the right track. On this point there are two opinions in the Church, which will be discussed next week.

## THE MISSIONARY REPORT FOR 1878.

## EUROPE.

(Continued.)

Bulgaria and Italy constitute mission fields of unusual public interest; but we must deal with them briefly here. The Bulgarians of Turkey, as is well known, had long struggled to recover the ancient independence of their Church and its deliverance from the dominion of the Greek hierarchy. This object was gained in 1871. Meanwhile the possibility of the success of Protestant missions among this interesting and awakened people was first brought to the attention of the missionaries of the American Board at Constantinople.

Their organization, while occupying the Philippopolis region south of the Balkans (the present Eastern Roumelia), sought aid from our Mission Board, who proceeded to occupy the province north of the Balkans (now the Principality of Bulgaria). In 1857 Messrs. Long and Prettymann were sent out, and the next year F. W. Flocken, who established himself at Tulcha. Less success was attained than had been anticipated by the Molokans who had received a century before, some knowledge of English Methodism. The State "church prejudice was so strong among the Bulgarians as to arouse suspicion against the Protestant missionaries." In 1871 the

mission was virtually abandoned; Messrs. Flocken and Wanless being recalled (Brother Prettymann had returned home in 1863), while Dr. Long, who had been engaged with Dr. Riggs of the American Board in revising the Bulgarian Bible, took a professorship in Robert College.

In 1873, however, Brother Flocken was again sent out to occupy Kustchuk. Messrs. Lounsbury and Chalmers were sent as assistants. All, with their families, were exposed to peril and suffering during the war, and the work of the small mission was greatly disorganized. The American missionaries returned home temporarily. The report for the last quarter of 1878 represents five stations as occupied; three native preachers; four local preachers and exhorters; three female assistants; a total membership of fifty. D. C. Chalmers went out as superintendent in December last with Stephen Thomoff, a native assistant. The latter is stationed at Tirnova. He writes from there concerning the new Bulgarian Assembly: "In the discussion of Art. 9—the one on religion—a proposition signed by twenty of the members was read, asking for the insertion of the words: 'Proselytism is forbidden;' but it was received with derision. One of the members, Mr. Slavetoff, made a telling speech against it, and being put to vote, only one dared to raise his head in its favor." Universal religious liberty is accorded by the constitution. Brother Thomoff furthermore writes: "Up to the last Sunday in March I held regularly a preaching service, and advertised it among the people as much as I could. The congregation, however, is at the best very small. The Bible and Protestant books and for renewed preaching in other places. The Bulgarians are a peculiarly democratic, freedom-loving people, but their political condition has been most trying and peculiar, contributing to develop among them a special jealousy of foreign influence. The realization of the good hope cherished for our mission will depend largely upon the course of political events. The perseverance and success of the American Board in their Turkish missions under adverse circumstances furnishes a constant encouragement to other Churches in that field, as well as an example as to methods of work and general management. The sum of \$5,500 was appropriated to the Bulgarian mission."

The mission in Italy was begun in 1871, under Dr. Vernon, who, after spending some time in carefully surveying the ground and selecting assistants, put the work in vigorous operation at different points amid much opposition from the priests. In 1874 the headquarters were transferred from Bologna to Rome, and there, the next year, our church (St. Paul's) was dedicated.

Dr. Vernon, in this year's Report, speaks more hopefully than the year before. He says: "During 1878 several changes favorable to our cause have occurred. We have procured at several points vastly better places of worship, which have invariably been followed by increased interest. At Perugia the mayor and municipal authorities, by an unexampled act of courage hereabouts, have rented us a commodious place of worship in the heart of the city, well known as the recent seat of the Academy of Fine Arts. Our cause at Milan has finally, under the ministry of Dr. Stazi, acquired new vigor, and is in a healthy and prosperous state. Our Church in Rome thrives and goes forward continually. Some of the conversions last year have been specially gratifying. Among the nine persons received into full connection last Christmas in St. Paul's, Rome, was a late Monsignore, or prelate from the Apostolic Roman Catholic Church. No one of equal ecclesiastical rank, so far as the writer knows, has been converted from Romanism during this century. A mature scholar, a very reputable litterateur, and highly cultured, he has made a good impression as a Christian gentleman on all who have met him, and inspires good hope of future usefulness."

Notwithstanding sources of encouragement, the work in Italy is yet beset with enormous difficulties. Upon these we cannot enlarge, nor upon the good grounds for hope both spiritual and political, nor upon the intensely interesting associations connected with this enterprise to which the most earnest prayers and best energies of the Church may well be given. We close with a presentation of the superintendent's summary: Italians employed under Dr. Vernon, 15; theological students 2; Bible women 4; total membership 709; Sunday-school scholars 122; stations occupied 15; namely, Arezzo, Bologna, Dovadola, Faenza, Forli, Florence, Foggia, Milan, Modena, Naples, Narni, Perugia, Rome, Terni, Venice. There is but one church building—that at Rome, valued at \$25,000, with a debt of \$8,000. The appropriation to the Italian mission is \$25,000.

And then, too, there has been a disposition to let the Southern white people alone, while attention has been almost entirely directed to the long-neglected ones—the colored people; nor is it surprising that sympathy should so generally turn to a people enduring so meekly for so long a time such grievous bondage in a land claiming Christian light and civilization. But there is a great difference between sympathy in general and well-directed sympathy. One may bestow much care in cultivating some small and tender plants growing under an overshadowing tree; but if the tree sheds forth poisonous sap and buds on the plants beneath, his husbandry will be poorly directed until he removes the plants or grafts the tree. The dominant, overshadowing

spirit in the South has been shedding the poison of prejudice and hardness and ill-will from the branches of depraved faculties on the weak and tender plants of liberty growing there, until now there is a desperate effort to escape such a land. But only a small portion of this people can leave the South; and if all were to go, the South would still remain, in the whites alone, a very needy field for missionary labor in the true spirit of the Gospel. What is needed is kind and Christian, but earnest and thorough, labor with the Southern white man, endeavoring, out of the Word of God, to show them the exceeding wickedness of their past and present ways; and it can be done, for with God all things are possible since He gave forth His own Son to open such works of mercy to the race. When the dominant, over-shadowing mind of the South becomes changed in its spirit, then it will shed forth peace and good-will and encouragement on the colored mind and heart. But this will never be done except by close and persistent labor in word and doctrine with this people, with the one special purpose to turn them from the power of Satan in their prejudices and ill-will to the power of God in peace and good-will.

After dinner Mr. Josiah Winsor, the president of the Association, made a few remarks, congratulating the members of the Association on the pleasure and profit which had been derived from the meetings, and hoping to see them all at the next annual gathering.

Most of the party left for Boston at 2:40, but the few who remained were repaid by the cool breezes which make the trip to Duxbury as much pleasanter as it is longer than the more direct route.

An Appeal from Delphos, Kan. DEAR BRETHREN AND FRIENDS OF METHODISM: On the 25th of May we dedicated our first M. E. Church on this circuit. The brethren here have struggled heroically and sacrificed grandly, and succeeded in completing the church without any help from abroad. On May 30th and June 10th, this town and vicinity was visited by the terrible ravages of a cyclone and tornado. These awful calamities have been disastrous to our people in the extreme. Delphos is almost entirely destroyed, and the homes of many brethren and citizens in the vicinity made desolate.

Our church and parsonage have been removed from their foundations and otherwise damaged. The church in its present situation is in danger of being entirely demolished by the next gale that sweeps along. Provided we can raise \$500, we can replace it, and again have a place of worship. The burden has now become too heavy. The brethren here are willing, but many of them are without money. In view of this state of things, I have concluded to appeal, through the medium of Zion's Herald, to my brethren and friends of Methodism throughout the country for help in this great emergency; and if you feel that you cannot give much, do not fail to send what you can, to my address, and may the blessing of the Lord rest upon you!

Consider this prayerfully and promptly, dear friends, remembering that we are without any place in which to worship God—there being no other church in town.

T. J. REAM, Pastor, Delphos, Ottawa Co., Kan. I most heartily endorse the above appeal as one of extreme necessity. The building of the Delphos church cost a feeble band a mighty struggle, and now many of the donors are subjects of charity themselves.

G. S. DEARBORN, F. E. Salina District. Our Book Table. THE METAPHORICAL OF A CREED; An Essay in Present Day Theology, by Frank Wakeley Gussalusa. Chiltons, O.: Gould & Kello. 12mo, 376 pp. Price \$1.50. This very handsomely-published treatise is dedicated, in touching terms, to the author's mother. The writer is the cultivated and devoted pastor of the Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church in the city of its publication. We have had of late, several elaborate journals of the experiences of persons who have passed from the regions of orthodoxy over to liberalism; and even fiction has been called in to make the journey more dramatic and impressive. In this vigorous volume we have the incidents of a very dramatic and stirring journey, back from transcendental Unitarianism to orthodoxy. The author amply justifies his ability to speak of the intellectual regime which he has happily deserted, by his extraordinary painstaking in gathering its extended literature, and fairly presenting its philosophical and moral aspects. He also has abundant reasons, which he gives, for not yet having taken in his return to the Cross, and the acceptance of a divine Saviour, and for the blessed hope that now fills his heart. The special feature of the volume is its presentation of the positions of modern liberalistic writers, like Mr. Frothingham, Mr. Ager, Dr. Bartol, Dr. Bellows, etc., his candid and convincing discussion of them, and defense of the revealed truths which they reject. Modern humanism and broad Churchism, as taught by their accepted disciples of the school of Maurice and others, are subjected to the same searching analysis, and the old fundamental truths of the Gospel are defended from their new and naturalizing interpretations. Mr. Gussalusa's work has met with warm commendation from Joseph Cook and A. Bronson Alcott, and will amply repay a thoughtful reading from our Biblical students.

MOONBYNE: A Story from the Under-World, by John Boyle O'Reilly. Boston: The Pilot Publishing Co. 12mo, 327 pp. This nervously-written story is a work of the imagination, with a mission. The writer, who shows remarkable familiarity with the details of his strange theme, pictures the discipline, sufferings and abuses of an English convict in the prisons at home and in Australia, as well as the wild life of the bush and of the mine. The story is highly wrought up, and told with sustained power. The religious atmosphere of it is Roman Catholic, and its reformatory and moral lessons are excellent.

THE SCHOONER ON THE BEACH, by Rev. Edward A. Rand, published by the American Sunday-school Union, Philadelphia, is a very natural and attractively-told story of the sea-side, of fishermen, and the incidents of coastwise voyages. The principal character, "Old Ben," is admirably wrought out, and his curious residence on board of a stranded old schooner gives a fresh pungency to the familiar legends of the tale. The religious development and death of Old Ben are well described, and the influence of his life and words upon the boys that learned to love him and to listen to his sea tales, is naturally brought out as the story moves on to its happy end. It is a good little book, with an excellent moral.

point. At the Court House the visitors were shown the ancient records of the town, and then they walked up to Burial Hill. This is the pleasantest spot in Plymouth. Rising as it does just at the back of the town, it commands a view of the town itself and of the sea stretching away out to the horizon. The heat of the day was hardly felt when once the summit of the hill was reached, for a cool breeze was blowing, and the very sight of the blue water brought with it a feeling of refreshment. There is hardly a tombstone there that does not bear an historic name, and doubtless one who is interested in epigraph literature could enrich his collection from the half-effaced tributes that have so long recorded the virtues of those who lie beneath them. For myself I never could see anything ridiculous in epitaphs; on the very curious fact, however, they do prove, namely, that although all the good people may not be dead, certainly all the dead people were good. After visiting the Pilgrim Monument, which is situated at some little distance from the town proper, the party returned to the Sunnyside House, where a very substantial dinner was enjoyed. It is so seldom that so large a party (there were over one hundred and fifty present) is well served, that the proprietor of the Sunnyside House deserves the thanks of the Association for the neatness, elegance and punctuality of his arrangements.

After dinner Mr. Josiah Winsor, the president of the Association, made a few remarks, congratulating the members of the Association on the pleasure and profit which had been derived from the meetings, and hoping to see them all at the next annual gathering.

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Our church



















most of the young people hoped for a fair tale. The most of Harold and Bessie just looked at the that shone through the window.

Religious Items.

METHODIST.  
Rev. M. N. Nide, D. D., has been named as Garrett Bible department of the North-western at Evanston, Ill., accepted the position.

Annual Conference of the American Preachers' Association at Troy next October.

Davies, Presiding Elder of Illinois Conference, on a carriage on the way, and dangerously injured.

Walters, of the Newark at Hackensack, recently.

Dashell was in Mexico, he had two organs, one for the at Omiltem, the other for

Frederick Garrison, his successor and the of the Bradbury pianos

at 14th Street, N. Y. The piano from whom Dr. Smith to receive the other organ

respond, Mr. Smith at once the organ also. These organs

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Correspondence.

FROM MAINE.

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Wesleyan Theological Institution, of which

Rev. R. Jackson is governor, and Dr. Pope

theological, and Dr. Geden classical, tutor.

Nothing more could be desired by way of

graceful attention than was shown by the

governor and his excellent lady, a daughter

of the late Dr. Dixon, who very much re-

minded him.

We have also visited the ancient city of

Chester, an object of interest which many

American tourists in their haste to get to the

Metropolis, are apt to overlook, but which

your unrivaled correspondent, Mark Trafton,

with his usual sagacity, found out and de-

scribed, nearly thirty years ago, before the

reputation of the city as the fashionable thing that

it now is. It is one of the few, if not the

only, city in England, which has its walls in-

tegral, and for this reason has great attrac-

tions for those who have only read of such

things. Close by its walls flows the beauti-

ful river, the Sever, dividing England from Wales.

This is one of the few rivers which the civ-

ilized man has not been permitted to con-

stitute with noxious dyes and poisonous mix-

tures from manufactory or sewer. It is

spanned at one point by a bridge with a single

arch—until lately the longest span in the

united kingdom. At a spot not far from the

city, half of my quarterly meetings held on

week days are as fully attended as though

held on the Sabbath; worshippers leave their

plough in the furrow and turn aside to give

God glory in prayer and praise for the

glorious heritage of the city, and the broad

enlightened view of thousands is, that no

better privileges for the intellectual and agri-

cultural interests of man can be found than

at New England is able to give.

My first Sabbath after Conference was

spent with the highly-valued Christian

Temperance.

RALLY FOR THE RIGHT.

TUNE—Hold the Fort.

Through our homes and state and nation,

Shall drunkenness increase,

Breaking hearts, corrupting statesmen,

Blasting joy and peace?

Chorus—

Prayer and pledge, example, ballot,

The glorious cause demands!

Here unite all sincere workers,

Join all hearts and hands.

The state protects the drunkard maker,

In his wicked trade,

While ruined men, heart-broken women,

Vainly plead for aid.

Let law prohibit every trader,

Close all grog-shops soon,

Free our streets from all temptation,

Sound the traffic's doom.

Vote then, for Prohibition,

Help relieve the woe,

Every ballot means destruction

To the common foe.

REMEDY FOR DRUNKENNESS.

The physicians and temperance men

now of Chicago are very much excited

over a new remedy discovered by

Dr. C. Unger, which, it is asserted, not

only cures intemperance, but leaves

the drunkard with an unconquerable

aversion to spirituous liquors. The

medicine is red Peruvian bark (cincho-

na) called by druggists "quill bark,"

because it comes from twigs about the

size of a quill. A pound of this bark

is reduced to powder and soaked in a

pint of diluted alcohol. It is then

strained and evaporated down to a half

pint, so that it is in fact a pound to a

half pint. The drunkard man is given

a teaspoonful of the medicine every

Her warfare is accomplished, and she

has gone to a brighter world than this.

May surviving brothers and sisters,

relatives, and all whom she has suc-

ceeded and benefited here, follow her as

the faithful Christ, and finally greet

her on shore of eternal life.

Wardsboro', Vt., F. T. L.

Mrs. BETSEY N. FLOYD, wife of

Geo. H. Floyd, died in Fremont, N. H.,

May 28, 1879, aged 65 years.

She had been for more than forty-five

years a member of the M. E. Church.

She belonged to an old Methodist fam-

ily, and the old homestead of her

parents, where she lived and died, has

been a home for ministers for very

many years. Her religion was of the

consistent, steadfast kind, quiet and

peaceful, yet showing itself in all works

of love and faith and practical good-

ness at home and in the neighborhood.

In feeble health for years, with the

constant care of an aged and helpless

mother—who survives her, though

more than ninety years old—she had

but limited opportunities for association

with the Church in public or social

work; yet she ever kept herself in-

formed as to the general work of the

Church, and was deeply interested in

its institutions and its prosperity. She

was a liberal contributor to its support

and to its charities. She was for many

years a subscriber to Zion's Herald.

Her death inflicts a serious loss, not

only on her worthy husband and aged

mother, but upon the feeble Church in

Fremont, which she had so long loved

and adorned.

J. THURSTON.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

By its great and thorough blood-purifying prop-

erty, it cures all diseases of the blood, and

all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of

the system, and all diseases of the

body, and all diseases of the

mind, and all diseases of the

soul, and all diseases of the

body, and all diseases of the

mind, and all diseases of the

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soul, and all diseases of the

BRADLEY PIANOS

LEAD THE WORLD.

Received Seven

Premiums and

Medals in Four

Weeks.

Nearly 15,000

in use.

W. H. BRADLEY.

Rev. A. H. Vincent, "For many years, the Sabbath-schools, the churches, and the homes of the

best instrumentalists have used the Bradleys. We have heard from more than three years in our own homes of the

"Bradley Piano," advertised in our paper by Mr. Freeborn Garrison Smith, its manufacturer

and teacher are admirable, the former being full and sweet, and the latter grateful to the per-

formance. It preserves its pitch and tone, and is a remarkable instrument in its class. It is the best

instrumental we have seen. It has more than fulfilled the promise of Mr. Smith when he said it

was, at this office in New York. We heartily commend its announcement to our readers as

propitious to purchase a piano.

Dr. J. F. Hurst, Pres. Dr. J. F. Hurst, Pres. Dr. J. F. Hurst, Pres. Dr. J. F. Hurst, Pres.

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## THE WEEK.

## DAILY RECORD OF LEADING EVENTS.

Tuesday, July 15.

There were sixteen deaths from sunstroke in Charleston, S. C., on Sunday.

Secretary Sherman visited Philadelphia yesterday, and made a speech before the Maritime Exchange.

About 200 of the Fall River operatives are arranging to emigrate to the West.

S. J. Mills, town treasurer of Bloomfield, Conn., is charged with being a defaulter to the amount of \$25,000.

A severe hurricane, attended with much damage, is reported from Well River, Vt.

Prof. Lewis B. Munroe, the well-known ophthalmologist, and Dean of the School of Ophthalmology, Boston University, died in Dublin, N. H., yesterday.

Wednesday, July 16.

Since March 1, 1877, the public debt has been reduced \$61,553,886.67.

On Monday five carrier pigeons, let loose at Newtontown Junction, N. H., flew to Boston—a distance of 40 miles—in 23 minutes.

The American Philological Society began its annual session at Newport yesterday, with a large attendance of prominent teachers.

Thursday, July 17.

The heat was excessive all over the country yesterday. Violent and destructive storms occurred at various points. The storm was especially severe in this city; many lives were lost in the harbor.

It is stated that ex-Senator Ramsey will succeed Secretary McCreary.

The Stony Point centennial was observed yesterday, Gen. Hawley making the address.

Christian A. Zabriskie, one of the millionaires of the famous New York and New Jersey family of that name, was killed by an express train yesterday on the New Haven road, at Central Morristown, while on his way to New York.

The mystery connected with the murder of Jennie F. Clarke has been solved. Caroline C. Goodrich and Dr. Daniel F. Kimball of Boston, a Miss and Mrs. Smith of South Somerville, and Allen S. Adams of Boston Highlands, are under arrest, charged with being principals or accessories.

Friday, July 18.

A London paper pronounces the Zulu war as virtually ended.

The Philologists at Newport have adjourned, to meet in Philadelphia in 1880.

The steamer State of Virginia went ashore on Sable Island on Saturday; all her passengers, except four women and five children, were safely landed.

There were five new cases of yellow fever and one death at Memphis yesterday. A brig has reached Philadelphia with seven cases of the fever on board.

More than twenty lives were lost in New England by the recent storm, and much property destroyed.

Chastine Cox, the Hull murderer, has been found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged.

Saturday, July 19.

An attempt in the British House of Commons to abolish the cat in the army was negated by the largest vote the government has yet mustered.

The death of Brevet Major General Barry, U. S. A., commanding Fort McHenry, is announced.

Fourteen buildings and a lumber yard were burned at Saugerties, N. Y., yesterday.

Several new cases of yellow fever have appeared at Memphis, and one death has occurred.

Postmaster General Key is visiting this city.

There was a \$45,000 fire yesterday at Macon, Ga.

The cargo of the ill-fated State of Virginia was valued at \$350,000 and the steamer at \$400,000.

Monday, July 21.

The yellow fever scourge is gaining ground in Memphis, and thousands of people are leaving daily. Business is generally suspended. Efforts are being made to secure transportation for poor people.

A pleasure yacht containing fifteen persons was capsized in the River St. Lawrence, near Point aux Trembles, Ontario, on Friday afternoon, during a squall. All but seven were drowned.

A stay of proceedings has been effected in the case of the steamer "C. A. in New York. The question will come up for argument before the Supreme Court the first Monday in October.

By the fall of a truss which was being placed in a quarter-section of the new roundhouse of the Erie Railroad at Buffalo, N. Y., on Saturday, twelve workmen were injured, two fatally.

Four ice-boats were burned last evening in the outskirts of Albany; loss, \$15,000.

We would call the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Old Colony Railroad, which appears in the columns of this paper.

All who are thinking of a trip to the seashore, or an excursion for pleasure, will find it of advantage to give it a perusal. The Old Colony offers every facility to the traveling public that ease and comfort demand, and the various places of pleasure resort on the different lines of road operated by this company, are among the most attractive in the country.

WHAT IS COMPOUND OXYGEN?

It is a combination of Oxygen and Nitrogen, the two elements which make up common or atmospheric air, in such proportions as to render it richer in the vital or life-giving element. This exact combination, so long sought for by chemists and pathologists, has never before been attained; and its discovery, after long and patient investigation and experiment, marks the beginning of a new era in the healing art.

It is now giving back a partial or full measure of health to thousands of suffering men and women who have vainly sought for relief in all the means of cure heretofore within their reach. It acts on scientific principles, and in complete harmony with natural laws and forces.

It assists nature to remove obstructions, and restores to her the normal control of all her vital activities. It is not a medicine, but a helper. Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," its nature, action, and the results which have followed its administration, sent free. Address Drs. STARKY & FALEN, 1112 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

No one can enter Bromfield Street without noticing the great change which has recently taken place in the remodeling of several of the fine stores nearly opposite the office of Zion's Herald. Prominent among these is the well-known Gas Fixture Store of N. W. Turner & Co.

Mr. Turner established his present place of business at 27 and 29 Bromfield Street, some twenty-eight years ago. About ten years ago, he associated with him as junior partner, Mr. James R. Knott, who has proved a very valuable man in the firm. At the present time, no establishment of its kind makes a more attractive appearance. They have justly won the confidence and patronage of our best citizens.

Hotel keepers and parties furnishing gas fixtures for halls, and all who desire this class of goods, can rely upon their good judgment and taste in selecting, for they have had a long experience which has qualified them to make appropriate choice in adapting fixtures to the rooms.

Up one flight of stairs is a display parlor, where the best designs and newest patterns can be examined with the greatest comfort and convenience.

N. W. T. & Co. have made it a study for many years, to design unique patterns, and only by inspection can they be appreciated. Their stock consists of not only Gas Fixtures, but also Lamps, Chandeliers, Pendants, etc., for oil.

If our readers desire anything in the line of Gas Fixtures, or Lamps, give our neighbors a call, and you will be treated with the utmost courtesy and find the best stock of goods in the city, at the most reasonable rates.

THE CROWNING DISCOVERY.

All the "phonies" of this phonetic age are surpassed in practical benefit to mankind, by the discovery of Allan's Anti-Fat, the great and only known remedy for obesity, or corpulence.

It produces no weakness or other unpleasant or injurious effect, its action being simply confined in regulating digestion, and preventing an undue assimilation of the carbonaceous, or flesh-producing, elements of the food. Sold by druggists.

Ellsworth, Kan., July 13th, 1878.

BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentlemen—Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me seven pounds in one week.

Yours respectfully,

Mrs. TAYLOR.

A WAGGISH SOLDIER.—Gen. Lee asked a straggler, one day, whom he was eating green persimmons, if he did not know they were unfit for food.

"I'm not eating them for food, General," replied the man, "I'm eating them to draw my stomach up to the neck."

With SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER handy, even this resulting from scanty rations might have been prevented.

THIRTY payments on a forty-five-year endowment policy of \$10,000, issued age 30 by the Union Mutual, will secure 45 years' insurance and \$103.24 payable at age of 75 if the insured is living, against 41 years' and 19 days' on the life plan.

DR. QUAIN'S COMPOUND SPRUCE ELIXIR combines the virtues of the spruce, and other medicinal trees and plants, and acts as a tonic upon the debilitated system, while it subdues the cough, soothes the irritated throat and lungs, strengthens the kidneys to perform their functions properly. It is the best and safest cough remedy ever prepared.

Among camp-meeting advertisements, may be found one for Shelter Island which will interest August 2.

Ministers from all denominations will take part in this meeting. Rev. Mr. Pentecost and Stebbins have been engaged to assist in some of the Gospel meetings. It is expected the session of this well-known great meeting will be one of great usefulness and spiritual power.

YARMOUTH CAMP-MEETING. Parties interested will notice that, through the liberality of the Old Colony Railroad all heavy goods may be shipped free to the ground. For other particulars see advertisement in this paper.

CHURCH FURNITURE.—Paine's manufacturing has advantages for furnishing Churches, Halls and Sunday-school rooms with Pulpits, Tables, Chairs and Candelabra at remarkably low prices and delivers free of freight to any Church in New England.

Appointments for North Boston District for 1879-80.

P. Elder's Bishop's Ch. Conf. Genl. Assn. Ex. Exp.

Trinity, Charleston, S. C. \$100 \$20 \$10

St. Paul, Minn. 15 30 15

Harvard St., Cambridge, 130 24 40 20

Trinity, East 88 15 10 10

North Avenue, 24 8 4 4

Cottage St., 31 6 10 4

Union Sq., Somerville, 85 15 30 15

East 20 4 2 2

East 35 6 10 4

St. Paul's, Lowell, 130 24 40 20

Worthington St., 55 20 22 10

Central Ch., 41 2 8 4

Highland Ch., 32 6 10 4

Asburyham, 32 6 10 4

Central Ch., 41 2 8 4

Ayer, 40 8 10 4

Barre, 40 8 10 4

Clinton, 40 8 10 4

E. Pepprell, 20 4 2 2

Fitchburg, 80 16 24 10

Granville, 20 4 2 2

Hudson, 28 5 8 4

Leicester, 41 8 15 8

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## QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

## LYNN DISTRICT—SECOND QUARTER.

July 11, Gloucester; 12, Lynn; 13, Lynn; 14, Lynn; 15, Lynn; 16, Lynn; 17, Lynn; 18, Lynn; 19, Lynn; 20, Lynn; 21, Lynn; 22, Lynn; 23, Lynn; 24, Lynn; 25, Lynn; 26, Lynn; 27, Lynn; 28, Lynn; 29, Lynn; 30, Lynn; 31, Lynn.

Aug. 1, Boston; 2, Lynn; 3, Lynn; 4, Lynn; 5, Lynn; 6, Lynn; 7, Lynn; 8, Lynn; 9, Lynn; 10, Lynn; 11, Lynn; 12, Lynn; 13, Lynn; 14, Lynn; 15, Lynn; 16, Lynn; 17, Lynn; 18, Lynn; 19, Lynn; 20, Lynn; 21, Lynn; 22, Lynn; 23, Lynn; 24, Lynn; 25, Lynn; 26, Lynn; 27, Lynn; 28, Lynn; 29, Lynn; 30, Lynn; 31, Lynn.

Sept. 1, Boston; 2, Lynn; 3, Lynn; 4, Lynn; 5, Lynn; 6, Lynn; 7, Lynn; 8, Lynn; 9, Lynn; 10, Lynn; 11, Lynn; 12, Lynn; 13, Lynn; 14, Lynn; 15, Lynn; 16, Lynn; 17, Lynn; 18, Lynn; 19, Lynn; 20, Lynn; 21, Lynn; 22, Lynn; 23, Lynn; 24, Lynn; 25, Lynn; 26, Lynn; 27, Lynn; 28, Lynn; 29, Lynn; 30, Lynn; 31, Lynn.

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